REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-16, 19-25, and 27-33 are pending. Claim 14 has been amended, claims 3, 17, 18, and 26 have been canceled, and new claims 31-33 have been added to recite additional features of the embodiments disclosed in the specification.

In the Office Action, claims 6, 9-12 and 16 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) in view of a Tiedemann-Kinnavy combination. Applicants request the Examiner to withdraw this rejection for the following reasons.

Claim 6 recites "identifying a use of the MS based on subscriber information stored in a network circuit." Tiedemann does not teach or suggest these features. The Tiedemann patent discloses a transmitter 10 that communicates with a receiver (12 or 14). When a caller dials a telephone number of the receiver, a base station receives the call request and searches a lookup table to determine the telephone number (e.g., ESN) and slot cycle of the receiver. The base station then connects the call based on the telephone number and slot cycle.

Thus, Tiedemann accesses stored subscriber information (e.g., telephone number and slot cycle). However, the Tiedemann base station never determines a **use** of one of its receivers based on this stored subscriber information. In every instance, the Tiedemann base station merely assumes that the use is connecting a voice call. There are no other uses disclosed, and thus Tiedemann never determines another use for any of its receivers. In contrast, an MS operating with the claimed invention may have a variety of uses. These uses may relate to

servicing a voice call or may be unrelated to servicing a voice call, e.g., apposition-tracing use or a use that involves transmitting character messages.

The claimed invention, therefore, must first determine a use of its MS. This determination is made based on stored subscriber information, which, for example, may correspond to a telephone number of the MS.

Because the receivers in the Tiedemann system all have the same use (e.g., servicing a voice call), the Tiedemann base station does not perform the identifying step of claim 6, which requires "identifying a use of the MS based on subscriber information stored in a network circuit." Thus, Tiedemann does not teach or suggest the identifying step of claim 6.

Applicants further note that the Tiedemann base station accessed stored subscriber information in the form of a slot cycle corresponding to a called receiver. However, this slot cycle is not a slot cycle index value as recited in claim 6. Rather, the slot cycle of Tiedemann merely allows the base station to determine the correct slot for connecting a call with the receiver. The base station of Tiedemann does not transmit a slot cycle index value to its receiver based on a use of the receiver, determined based on stored subscriber information. (That is, the claimed invention may have different slot cycle values for different uses. Determining the use of the MS, therefore, determines which one of a plurality of slot cycle index values will be used to control the MS. Tiedemann does not teach or suggest these features.)

Thus, without determining a use of a called receiver, it is evident that Tiedemann also fails to teach or suggest many of the other features recited in claim 6 including determining a slot

cycle index value for the MS based on said use, transmitting the slot cycle index value to the MS, and setting the slot cycle index value in the MS.

The Kinnavy publication was cited for disclosing retrieving slots in a paging channel. However, Kinnavy does not teach or suggest the features of claim 6 missing from the Tiedemann patent.

Based on these differences, it is respectfully submitted that claim 6 and its dependent claims are allowable over a Tiedemann-Kinnavy combination.

Similar to claim 6, claim 9 recites "identifying one or more uses of the MS based on a subscriber information of the MS in an upper system." In addition, claim 9 recites "deciding a retrieval period of a paging channel of the MS according to the one or more uses, and transmitting information indicative of the retrieval period to the MS; and setting the retrieval period in the MS." The Tiedemann patent does not teach or suggest these features and neither does the Kinnavy publication. Based on these differences, it is respectfully submitted that claim 9 and its dependent claims are allowable over a Tiedemann-Kinnavy combination.

Claim 16 depends from claim 14. In order to render claim 16 unpatentable, Tiedemann and Kinnavy must therefore teach or suggest the features of base claim 14.

Claims 14, 15, 19, and 28 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) for being anticipated by the Tiedemann patent. Applicants request the Examiner to withdraw this rejection for the following reasons.

Claim 14 recites "identifying a plurality of mobile stations based on uses thereof by: (a)

searching subscriber information stored in at least one network circuit, and (b) determining uses of the mobile stations based on the searched subscriber information." As indicated above, the Tiedemann patent does not teach or suggest these features, i.e., the Tiedemann base station stores subscriber information, e.g., ESN and slot cycle. However, that information is not relied on as a basis for determining a use of receivers 12 and 14. Moreover, in every instance the Tiedemann base station just assumes that the use of its base stations is to service a voice call.

In addition, claim 14 recites that the subscriber information indicates "a use of a first mobile station different from a use of a second mobile station" and that "the use of the first mobile station corresponds to servicing a voice call and the use of the second mobile station is different from servicing a voice call." Thus, claim 14 expressly requires one of the uses to be other than servicing a voice call. As disclosed in the specification, such a use may involve transmitting a character message or performing a location-tracing function. The Tiedemann patent does not disclose or suggest these features and neither do any of the other references of record.

Claim 14 further recites determining a slot cycle index value for the first mobile station based on the use of the first mobile station determined in (b); determining a slot cycle index value for the second mobile station based on the use of the second mobile station determined in (b); and transmitting the slot cycle index values to the first and second mobile stations. These features are not disclosed by the Tiedemann patent.

Based on the foregoing differences, it is respectfully submitted that claim 14 and its

dependent claims are allowable.

Claim 22 was rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) for being obvious in view of a Tiedemann-DERWENT publication. Applicants traverse this rejection on grounds that the DERWENT publication does not constitute prior art against the claims in the present application. The DERWENT publication corresponds to Korean Patent Application No. KR 6133374, which was filed in 2006. (See print out from Delphion.com which is the publisher of the DERWENT publication). The present application was filed in the U.S. in 2003. Therefore, the DERWENT publication does not qualify as a reference against the claims in this application. Furtherance of claim 22 to allowance is therefore respectfully requested.

The remaining rejections under 35 USC § 103(a) are traversed on grounds that the secondary references do not teach or suggest the features of base claims 6, 9, or 14 missing from the Tiedemann patent.

New claims 31-33 have been added to the application.

Claim 31 recites that "said use" in claim 6 "is different from servicing a voice call." These features are not taught or suggested by the cited references when taken in combination with the features of base claim 6. Accordingly, it is submitted that claim 31 is allowable.

Claims 32 and 33 recites similar features depending from different base claims. Applicants submit that these claims are also allowable.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and timely allowance are earnestly solicited.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this, concurrent and future replies, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 16-0607 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

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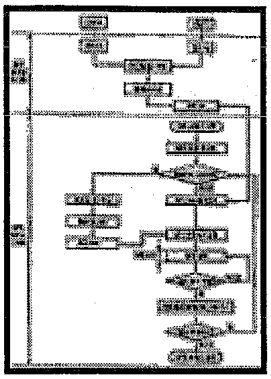
Derwent Record

Derwent Title: **Location tracking method in a mobile station having a gps mode,by properly adjusting gps visit time according to the communication state and location calculation sequence of a mobile station**

Original Title: KR6133374A: GLOBAL POSITIONING METHOD FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION TERMINAL WITH GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM MODE



Assignee: **LG ELECTRONICS INC** Standard company
Other publications from LG ELECTRONICS INC (GLDS)...

Inventor: **HONG J H;**

Accession/ Update: **2008-A56235 / 200804**

IPC Code: **H04B 7/26 ;**

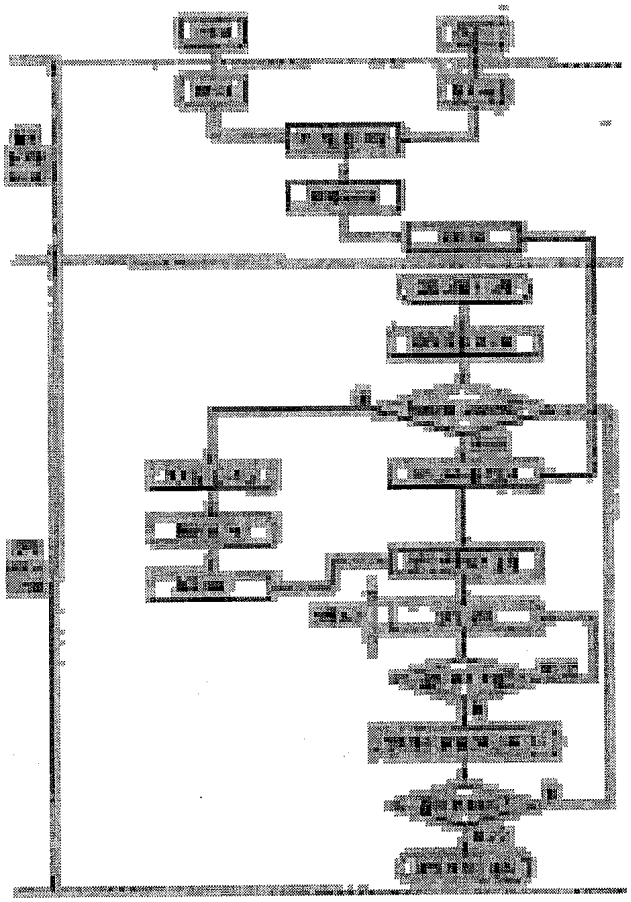
Derwent Classes: T01; W01; W06;

Manual Codes: **T01-C03B**(Data communication) , **T01-J04A**(For solving equations) , **T01-J21**() , **T01-N03A2**(Search engines & searching) , **W01-B05A1A** (Cellular) , **W01-C01D3C**(Portable; hand-held) , **W01-C01P7** (Navigational receiver) , **W06-A03A5C**(Absolute position determination)

Derwent Abstract: (KR6133374A) **Novelty -** A location tracking method in a mobile station having a GPS (Global Positioning System) mode is provided to shortening TTFF(Time-To-First-Fix), to increase the convenience of users, and to improve the reliability of a system through speedy location measurement by using the maximum value among the SCIs(Slot Cycle Indexes) of a mobile communication network and a mobile station for initial location confirmation and the minimum value among the SCIs for succeeding location confirmation, when determining GPS visit time.

Detailed Description - The mobile station modem of a mobile station, if a GPS mode is activated, initializes the GPS module. The mobile station modem compares the SCIs of a mobile communication network with the SCIs of the mobile station and determines GPS visit time on the basis of the maximum SCI. The mobile station modem searches GPS satellites during the determined GPS visit time. If searching for all necessary GPS satellites is completed, the mobile station modem calculates the initial location. For GPS searching for location calculation after the calculation of the initial location, the mobile station modem determines GPS visit time using the minimum value among the SCIs.Image 1/1

Images:



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Family:

PDF	Patent	Pub. Date	Derwent Update	Pages	Language	IPC Code
☑	KR6133374A *	2006-12-26	200804		KO_KO	H04B 7/26

Local appls.: KR2005100053188 Filed:2005-06-20 (2005KR-0053188)

Priority Number:

Application Number	Filed	Original Title
KR2005100053188	2005-06-20	

Title Terms: LOCATE TRACK METHOD MOBILE STATION GROUP MODE PROPER ADJUST VISIT TIME ACCORD COMMUNICATE STATE CALCULATE SEQUENCE

Pricing Current charges

Derwent Searches: Boolean | Accession/Number | Advanced